



**BOROUGH OF WILTON**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S  
ANNUAL REPORT  
1948**

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# ANNUAL REPORT, 1948.

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# 1948 Report

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## General Description of the Borough.

The Borough of Wilton, lying in a valley at the confluence of the rivers Nadder and Wylye, is one of great antiquity, being granted its first charter in 1,100 A.D. It is a small town with a character which has changed little in the past and a population figure which has remained almost as static, and is now estimated to be 2,487.

Recently, however, in addition to being a small industrial and market centre, the town has acquired a military character consequent upon the location in Wilton of the Southern Command Headquarters. It is understood that the War Department intend to erect permanent Headquarter buildings on the Fugglestone Site with the possibility of a number of married quarters for military personnel. This should, once the present restrictions on house building are removed, result in a marked increase in the population, as in addition to the military personnel a large civilian staff are also employed.

The main industries in the borough are carpet weaving, felt manufacture and agricultural engineering. In addition to these industries, which employ the majority of the inhabitants of the town, other employment is found in the local shops (Wilton being a small market centre), on the railways, in the City of Salisbury, or at the Southern Command Headquarters.

Being an old town, many of the houses are old, inconvenient, and very closely crowded together, falling well below modern standards of housing although not falling in the category of slum property. There is still, in common with most towns in the country, a very marked shortage of houses in the town, more especially of a good type of house for rental.



1948 saw a removal into a new, more satisfactory and more convenient Municipal Building in Kingsbury Square. The premises, which provide ample office accommodation together with a committee room and a large Council Chamber, were converted from an existing building under the supervision of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector. The building is most conveniently situated in the centre of the town.

Population, 2,487.

Acreage, 2,681.

Number of inhabited houses, 791

Number of working class houses, 536.

Number of council houses, 148.

Industries and Trades, Carpet Weaving.

Felt Manufacture.

Agricultural Engineering.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1948) £13,640.

Product of a Penny Rate £54 (approx.).

Highways, Administered by Wilts County Council  
(unclassified roads under contract).

Refuse Disposal, by contract.

Sewage Disposal, works outside the Borough.

Water Supply, Public supply from the Corporation's  
Waterworks at Ditchampton.

Gas Supply, Salisbury Gas Co.

Electricity Supply, Southern Electricity Board.

## Vital Statistics for the Year.

### Births.

During the year thirty-four children were born alive; of these, twenty were males and fourteen females.

There were two illegitimate births.

#### Particulars of births :

Live births	Total	M	F	Birth Rate per 1,000
Legitimate	32	20	12	of estimated resident
Illegitimate	2	0	2	population, 13'7.

#### Stillbirths :

One female stillbirth was registered during the year.

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths 0.28.

## Deaths,

Thirty-nine deaths occurred during the year as follows :

Total	M	F	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population, 15.7.
39	15	24	

Table comparing births and deaths during the last 30 years, showing their effect on the population of the Borough.

Year	Total Births	Total Deaths	Population	
			Gain	Loss
1919	49	37	12	—
1920	53	26	27	—
1921	42	32	10	—
1922	38	33	5	—
1923	42	33	9	—
1924	38	29	9	—
1925	47	34	13	—
1926	31	45	—	14
1927	34	32	2	—
1928	31	33	—	2
1929	24	27	—	3
1930	33	26	7	—
1931	40	32	8	—
1932	30	38	—	8
1933	28	26	2	—

Year	Total Births	Total Deaths	Population Gain	Population Loss
1934	32	35	—	3
1935	35	35	—	—
1936	28	29	—	1
1937	27	31	—	4
1938	31	32	—	1
1945	40	35	5	—
1946	46	31	15	—
1947	44	40	4	—
1948	34	39	—	5

Causes of death.	1945	1946	1947	1948
Diabetes ...	0	0	0	1
Premature births ...	0	2	0	0
Congenital Malformations	0	1	1	1
Cancer ...	3	2	6	5
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	2	3	6	6
Heart Disease ...	19	11	7	10
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	1	1	2
Digestive Diseases ...	0	0	4	1
Bronchitis ...	1	1	3	5
Pneumonia ...	1	1	0	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	0	1	1
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	1	1	0	0
Nephritis ...	1	1	3	1
Other causes ...	5	5	8	3
Road Traffic Accident ...	0	1	0	0
Influenza ...	0	0	0	2



Deaths from Puerperal causes.		Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births
	Deaths	
Puerperal Sepsis	...	0
Other Puerperal causes	..	0
Total	...	0

#### Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—

Number of deaths	...	...	1
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	29'5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			500

#### *General Statement on the Health of the Borough.*

The death rate for 1948 was again higher than usual for the Borough, being 15'7 per 1,000. This is 0'6 per 1,000 less than the previous year's rate, which was the highest death rate recorded for the Borough since 1932. The death rate for England and Wales for 1948 was 10'8 per 1,000.

The birth rate, 13'7 per 1,000, shows a marked fall on the two previous years, being a reduction of 4'2 per 1,000 on the rate for 1947. It is also 4'2 per 1,000 less than the birth rate for England and Wales.

Whilst the death rate was still high this year, it will be observed that the rise was not the result of an unusual increase in the deaths from any one particular disease. Not a single death occurred from any infectious disease, including all forms of tuberculosis. There was only one death of a child under the age of one year. Once again there were no fatal maternity cases or deaths associated with child-birth.

It is pleasing to report that apart from 27 cases of whooping cough, no cases of infectious disease were notified.

Comparison of deaths from Cancer with deaths from all causes.

Year	Death from Cancer	Death from all causes	Year	Death from Cancer	Death from all causes
1931	4	32	1937	4	31
1932	5	38	1938	1	32
1933	3	26	1945	3	35
1934	4	32	1946	2	31
1935	2	35	1947	6	40
1936	4	29	1948	5	39

### **General Provision of Health Services for the Borough.**

The Medical Officer spends his whole time in Public Health work, being Medical Officer for the neighbouring rural district of Salisbury and Wilton and also of Mere and Tisbury rural district.

His qualifications are Bachelor of Science (Honours degree), Bachelor of Medicine and of Surgery, Diploma of Public Health of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, England, Certificates of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London, etc

There is a fully qualified Sanitary Inspector who is engaged full time in the Borough. He also holds the office of Surveyor.

Contribution to these two officers' salaries is made under the Public Health Acts.

During the year Dr. Lane continued to act as Medical Officer to the Infant Welfare and Antenatal Clinic.

There are two midwives who devote part of their time to the Borough and part to the Rural area. They also act as school nurses.

Home nursing is not yet specially catered for beyond the amount given by the two nurses mentioned above. An attempt was made to set up a service but this unfortunately failed.

## *Hospital Service available for the Area.*

- (1) *Infectious Fevers.* Isolation Hospital, Old Sarum.
- (2) *General Cases.* General Infirmary, Salisbury.  
Odstock Hospital, Salisbury.
- (3) *Children.* Various Homes under supervision of the County Council,
- (4) *Maternity.* Beds are available at Salisbury Infirmary.
- (5) *Venereal Disease.* Salisbury Infirmary Clinic.
- (6) *Tuberculosis.* Winsley Sanatorium and Harnwood Hospital take the majority of cases ; beds are also to be had through the County Council at Savernake and at Alton, or at Bath Orthopædic Hospital.
- (7) *Chronic Sick.* Provision is arranged for these in Tower House, etc.
- (8) *Orthopædic.* Bath Orthopædic Hospital.
- (9) *Mental Cases.* Special schools outside the County, or other County Institutions through the County Council. There is now more adequate provision within the County boundaries.
- (10) { *Puerperal Fever*  
*Puerperal Pyrexia*  
*Ophthalmia Neonatorum* } Arrangements are made and consultations offered by the County Council.
- (11) *Ear, Nose and Throat cases.* Salisbury Infirmary.

## *Hospital Service as a whole.*

There are no hospitals or nursing homes in the Area itself, and none are considered necessary, the present arrangements being satisfactory and the area well served. Full advantage is taken of Hospital treatment.

Salisbury Infirmary is equipped to deal with operative cases, and contains an up-to-date pathological laboratory.

There are no maternity or nursing homes in the Area.

The maternal mortality is, as it was last year, nil.



### *Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

(1) *Infant Welfare.* A centre is provided by a local committee which is sponsored by the County Council. Antenatal work is also carried out.

(2) *Other Clinics.* There are in Salisbury available for and used by this district, a Tuberculosis Dispensary Venereal Diseases Clinic, and an Orthopædic Centre, provided by the County Council.

There is no school clinic for the District, neither are there day nurseries or light clinics.

### *Details of, and Changes in, Public Health Administration in the District.*

#### *General Cases.*

The district is still covered by Salisbury Infirmary which hospital is, however, now one of a group under the Central Board with headquarters in Salisbury. The hospital is of course now a State one.

#### *Infectious Cases.*

This hospital is no longer run by the Joint Isolation Hospital Committee but has become one of the group of hospitals run by the State through the local joint Hospital Committee. The several districts which formerly contributed towards its upkeep no longer do so, finance being found by the State.

#### *Ambulance Service—General Ambulance.*

The district formerly contracted with the St. John Ambulance Association for the removal to hospital of sick persons by car or ambulance. While the organisation then existing is more or less the same, the service is now under the direction of the County Council.

### *Laboratory Facilities.*

Examination of water samples and swabs, etc., is still carried out at the Pathological Laboratory in Salisbury Infirmary, but sampling for the prevention of disease is now carried out free of cost to the Council. The service is very satisfactory.

### *Care of Aged.*

The National Assistance Act, 1948, lays responsibility for provision of institutional care for the aged on the County Council. So far the accommodation offered in Salisbury for the Southern Area leaves much to be desired but will, no doubt, be more satisfactory as, and when, the proposed alterations at Tower House have been carried out. The accommodation at present offered is on the dormitory system and involves climbing of stairs, etc., which lays too great a strain on the older and feebler inmates. Accommodation at present is strictly limited.

### *Removal to Institution of Aged and feeble in need of care.*

That section of the above mentioned Act making provision for the compulsory removal of feeble and aged people for various reasons to an institution is naturally a worrying one, and the procedure complicated and lengthy. So far we have fortunately been able to proceed by voluntary methods. The duty of Certification of the necessity of such removal lies with the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned.

### *Burial of the Dead.*

Responsibility for the burial of the dead in cases where no provision has been made or can be made by any other authority or person now lies with the Sanitary Authority.

### *Notification of Infectious Disease to County Council.*

Copies of all notifications of disease received must now be forwarded to the County Council within 12 hours of receipt. In return for this the County Council pay a notification fee which equals that paid by the Borough Council to the Doctor concerned, so that in effect the Borough Council no longer pays for notifications.



## ***Legislation in force in the Area.***

There are bye-laws with respect to Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Cleansing of Earth-closets, Privies, Ashpits and Cesspools ; for dealing with nuisances from snow, filth, keeping of animals, slaughterhouses ; and regarding cemetery management, dating from 29th April, 1891.

Building bye-laws were adopted 27th August, 1924.

## **Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

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### ***Water Supply.***

Wilton has an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water piped throughout the Borough. Although the source is from a shallow well, adequate precautions have resulted in bacteriological examinations almost invariably giving highly satisfactory results. Constant care is taken to guard against possible sources of pollution. As an additional safeguard the supply is subjected to chlorination prior to being pumped to the supply reservoir. It is a hard water — total hardness 21·8, temporary hardness 17·8, permanent hardness 4·0— thus there is no fear of plumbosolvent action.

The present source and plant is capable of supplying a much greater population than that of Wilton itself and the Council are willing to sell the water outside their own area. That they are in a position to do so is proved by the enormous quantity supplied to the army during war time.

Plans are now being drawn up for supplying the parishes of Quidhampton and Netherhampton, both within the Salisbury and Wilton Rural District.

### *Bacteriological Examination of Water Sample.*

Date sample taken	Pathologist's Report.	
13th January	...	No evidence whatsoever of harmful pollution
6th February	...	No evidence whatsoever of harmful pollution
26th February	...	No evidence whatsoever of harmful pollution
6th April	...	No evidence whatsoever of harmful pollution
7th May	...	No evidence whatsoever of harmful pollution
14th June	...	No evidence whatsoever of harmful pollution
14th July	...	No evidence whatsoever of harmful pollution
25th August	..	A very small degree of pollution with coliform oranisms, none of which being of the fæcal type
30th August	...	No evidence whatsoever of harmful pollution
13th October	...	No evidence whatsoever of harmful pollution
10th November	...	A very small degree of pollution, with coliform organisms, none of which being of the fæcal type
15th November	...	No evidence whatsoever of harmful pollution
10th December	...	No evidence whatsoever of harmful pollution

The whole of the above examinations were of samples of untreated water.

### *Chemical Analysis of Water Sample.*

Sample taken on 7th May, 1948.

Physical characters—Excellent.

	Parts per 100,000			
Reaction	...	...	Alkaline p.h.	7.3
Saline and Free Ammonia	...	...	...	—
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia	...	...	...	0.001
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in two hours at 27° C.	...	...	...	0.01
Chlorides	...	...	...	1.4
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	0.5
Total Hardness	...	...	...	21.8
(a) Temporary	...	...	...	18.7
(b) Permanent	...	...	...	4.0
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	—
Nitrites	...	...	...	—
Microscopical examination of the sediment	...	...	...	—

780 dwelling-houses with a population of 2,436 are supplied from the public water mains direct to the houses, and 11 dwelling-houses with a population of 51 are supplied by means of stand-pipes.

### *Sewers.*

During the year a survey of the sewers of the Borough was carried out by the Council's Consulting Engineers in conjunction with the Surveyor.

New and up-to-date plans and sections of the sewers were prepared, together with a report on the general condition thereof.

A new sewer has been provided for the Ditchampton Housing Site, and the sewer in Victoria Road has been extended along its whole length to provide for the erection of houses therein.

### *Closet Accommodation.*

The water carriage system is in operation in nearly all the closets in Wilton, but there are still a few cases where it is impossible to connect to the sewer.



### *Public Cleansing and Refuse Removal.*

The cleansing and repair of public highways and foot-paths is carried out by the County Council by contract. The work on the whole is carried out in an efficient manner, and minor complaints are usually arranged amicably with the local county surveyor.

Refuse removal is undertaken by a private contractor who has served the Borough satisfactorily for many years. Minor complaints arise from time to time, but on investigation these are found to be no fault of our contractor.

### *Pollution of Rivers and Streams.*

This year, as in former years, the deposit of tin, etc., into the river was continued within the precincts of the Borough. The local council have from time to time appealed to the Police and to the Catchment Board concerned with the upkeep.

The County Council are of course responsible for the administration of the relevant Act.

### *Fair Ground.*

New Ladies' and Gentlemen's Conveniences have been constructed on the Fair Ground, giving much more suitable accommodation.

### *Eradication of Insect Pests.*

These pests are extremely rare in the Borough.

The Borough has so far been extremely fortunate in the class of tenant occupying the Council Houses, and very little trouble has been experienced with insect pests of any kind.

### *Smoke Abatement.*

No action has been necessary this year.

### ***Recreation Facilities.***

The Council possess a Recreation Ground of some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres, laid out to include two hard tennis courts, a bowling green, children's playground and a flower garden. No facilities exist at the moment for playing organised games such as football or cricket, and it gives pleasure to report that the Council have definitely decided to acquire sufficient land at Castle Meadows to provide a sportsfield and playground. This should prove a great asset to the town.

### **Inspection of Meat and other foods.**

The policy of centralised slaughtering adopted during the war is still continued, so that there has been no slaughter of animals for food in the Borough. The meat in butchers' shops still, of course, is liable to inspection, as are tinned and other foods offered for sale. During the year a small amount of varied foods had to be condemned for various reasons as shown in the table given below.

Imported Mutton	5 lbs	Dried Fruit	125 lbs
Canned Vegetables	37 lbs	Canned Meat	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Canned Fruit	47 lbs	Bacon	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs
Cereals	38 lbs	Soup	2 tins
Jam	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Canned Fish	9 lbs
Evaporated Milk	71 tins	Wet Fish	42 lbs
Margarine	20 lbs	Pickles	2 jars
Home Killed Meat	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Other articles	3 lbs
Cheese	1 lb	Mincemeat	2 lbs
Tomato Juice	2 tins	Chocolates	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Shredded Wheat	2 pkts		

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned during year 547 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.

### ***Hygiene of Food Premises.***

Regular inspections are made of all food premises within the Borough, As a result of the recommendations of the officials of the Public Health Department, one bake-



house has been greatly improved, and alterations and improvements carried out at a number of retail food shops.

No ice-cream is manufactured in the Borough, and at all premises where it is offered for sale conditions are generally satisfactory.

### *Milk Supply to the Borough.*

The cowsheds and dairies within the Borough boundary are as a rule well kept ; this year was no exception. The whole of the milk supplied in the Borough is from Tuberculin Tested herds.

## **Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.**

### *Factories—Premises.*

Within the Borough there are 20 factories with power and 10 without.

Periodical inspections are made of all factories and the conditions are generally found to be satisfactory.

No outworkers were notified as being employed within the Borough and no un-notified workers were discovered.

	No. on register	No. of inspections	No. of written notices	No. of occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Author- ities	10	6	—	—
Factories not includ- ed in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	20	26	2	—
Other premises un- der the Act (exclud- ing out - workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ...	30	32	2	—

## Factories—Defects.

Number of cases in which defects were found.						
Particulars	Found	Reme- died	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Cases in which prose- cutions were instituted	
Want of clean- liness	2	2	—	—	—	
Total	2	2	—	—	—	

## Housing.

It is regretted that little progress can be reported in the occupation of new houses on the Ditchampton Site as compared with the report of 1947. It was then reported that at the end of 1947 eight houses were completed, six were under construction, and permission granted for a further eight. By the end of 1948 only the six houses had been completed and of the 1948 programme, only two were under construction.

Undoubtedly progress has been slow, but the prospects for the future are brighter. In September the Council was granted 28 permanent prefabricated houses, which are now in course of erection. Permission was also given by the Ministry of Health for the erection of a further six traditional houses. This makes a total to date of 56 houses erected or in course of erection. This should materially help to relieve the acute housing shortage in the Borough.

Whilst the erection of new and better homes has been going ahead, the one "black spot" of the town still remains—Fancy Row. Of the 22 houses which comprise this row of cottages, condemned many years ago, six still remain occupied, the rest being in varying stages of dilapidation and rapidly becoming dangerous, and an eye-sore. Consideration should be given to re-housing the remaining occupiers as soon as suitable houses become available, and to the clearance of the site, on which it is suggested dwellings for old people might be erected, this being a most central site.

As in the previous year, two houses were erected for owner occupation in Victoria Road, and a further two dwellings are in course of construction. There are, in addition, a number of persons who wish to erect houses for owner occupation as and when they can obtain permission, plans having already been approved by the Council, in a number of cases.

1948 saw the raising of the limit on house repairs from £10 to £100, in any one year. This has resulted in very many much needed repairs being carried out to prevent the deterioration of the property.

### Housing Act, 1936.

Statement of work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1948, under the above Act in the Borough of Wilton.

#### 1. *Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	87
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	179
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. ...	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. ...	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	23



2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 21

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :*

A. Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 0

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :

(a) by Owners ... 0

(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners 0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 0

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) by Owners .. 0

(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners 0

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 0

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 0

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... .. 0
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. 0

4. *Housing Act, 1946—Overcrowding.*

Owing to the movement of the population during the recent years it is not possible to give a true figure as to the extent of overcrowding now existing within the Borough.

### Infectious Diseases.

Once again Wilton has been fortunate to be remarkably free from notifiable diseases. The only cases of infectious diseases which were notified during the whole of 1948 were of whooping cough, in all 27 cases. As in the last few years not a single case of diphtheria occurred within the Borough, which must give further proof of the success accompanying the immunising of children against the disease. Immunisation is carried out by the Wiltshire County Council.

Diseases	Wilton Borough		England & Wales	
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases per 1,000 Civilian population	Cases per 1,000 Civilian population
Typhoid fever ...	0	0	0	0'01
Paratyphoid fever ...	0	0	0	0'01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	0	0	0'03
Scarlet fever ...	0	0	0	1'73
Whooping Cough ...	27	0	10'8	3'42
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0'08
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0	0'21
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0'00
Measles ..	0	0	0	9'34
Pneumonia ...	0	0	0	0'73
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0'04
Acute Polioencephalitis	0	0	0	0'00



## *General facilities for treatment in case of Infectious Disease.*

Cases of Infectious disease from this district go to the Isolation Hospital at Old Sarum. The hospital is a good one, admirably run, and has served this and other districts for many years now in an efficient and entirely satisfactory manner.

The demand for accommodation varies of necessity from time to time, but up to date no case of infectious disease urgently requiring accommodation has had to be refused admission.

From this district we send as a rule all cases of diphtheria, nearly all cases of scarlet fever, and in addition any complicated case of any other infectious disease needing special nursing, or where the medical attendant is satisfied that home conditions are such as to render the spread of the disease more likely, or retard or endanger the chance of recovery of the patient. No one had to be sent in under the latter heading this year.

Cases are sent in within a few hours of diagnosis which no doubt has helped us in the past to maintain our very satisfactory record in regard to secondary cases. Cases are sent in by ambulance and if necessary arrangements can be made for return by ambulance. Private arrangements are however made for return in most cases. An investigation of the premises and disinfection take place in infectious diseases such as, diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, etc. Bedding, etc., is put through the steam disinfecter in the case of scarlet fever and tuberculosis.

## *Food Poisoning.*

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

## *Prevention of Tuberculosis and Blindness.*

No action was necessary under regulations governing the employment of persons in the milk trade who were suffering from tuberculosis, nor for the prevention of blindness.

### *Tuberculosis*

Tuberculosis comes under the control of the County Council who hold regular clinics in Salisbury for this area. No deaths occurred from the disease either from notified or unnotified cases, and no new cases of the disease, either pulmonary or non-pulmonary, were notified during the year.

G. NAPIER.

*Medical Officer of Health.*





